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RICE, 25 CENTS.

THE

AMERICAN RACING RULES

IN FORCE

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1891.

TURF PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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E. S. GARDNER,

OFFICIAL TURF CORRESPONDENT,

1891

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THE

Racing Rules and By-Laws

. . OF THE . . .

AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

Rules, Regulations and Betting Rules

. . . OF THE . . .

AMERICAN RUNNING TURF,

IN FORCE FROM AND AFTER

JANUARY 1, 1891.

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NOTE.—Words importing the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary is expressed.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

A. This Association is formed by the Kentucky Association of Lexington, Ky.; Louisville Jockey Club, Louisville, Ky.; Latonia Jockey Club, of Covington, Ky.; St. Louis Jockey Club, of St. Louis, Mo.; Washington Park Club, of Chicago, Ill.; Twin City Jockey Club, of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Overland Park Club, of Denver, Col.; Kansas City Fair Association, of Kansas City, Mo., and the Birmingham Jockey Club, of Birmingham, Ala.; and shall be known as the American Turf Congress, and these rules shall be known as the American Racing Rules. *Name and Membership.*

New members may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the Congress; but membership shall be confined to chartered clubs or associations of good standing, composed of citizens of the locality of the club or association. There shall be an initiation fee of $100, and each member shall pay $25 annually as dues. The fund arising from initiation fees and dues shall be devoted to the current expenses of the Congress. A member, for sufficient cause, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the Turf Congress.

B. These rules have for their object the improvement of the breed and the development of horses, through the promotion of the interests of the American Running Turf; the prevention, detection and punishment of fraud thereon; and uniformity in the government of racing. *Object.*

C. Each association may be governed by its own by-laws, provided they do not conflict with the American Racing Rules. *By-Laws.*

D. These rules shall go into operation on the first day of January, 1891, and any other rules of racing shall be annulled, as from that day, without prejudice to the then existing rights or liabilities. *Go into effect.*

E. There shall be a meeting of the members of the different associations annually on the second Wednesday in November, at noon, at such place as may be chosen at the meeting next preceding; a written or printed notice of each meeting shall be mailed, postage paid, and addressed by the Secretary to each member at least thirty days prior to such meeting. *Meetings.*

A special meeting of the Congress may be had on the call of the President alone, or on the call of the President at the request of any three members.

F. A delegation to a general meeting of the Association shall consist of one person, a member of the Club, duly authorized in writing, by the President or Secretary of their respective organizations. No association shall vote by proxy. *Delegation.*

G. There shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year. The term of the office of President shall be limited to one year, and no member elected President shall be eligible for re-election until after the lapse of one year. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, when present, to act as Secretary at the annual meeting of the Association. He shall keep a record of all proceedings of such meetings and shall attend to all correspondence relating to the affairs of the Association. He shall publish, or cause to be printed, a report of the rules adopted, or changes of the annual meeting of the Association. He shall call the regular meeting of the Association for the second Wednesday in November of each year at such place as may be designated by the *Officers.*

Association at their last meeting, and for such services and expenses incurred shall be paid $200 by the Association.

Treasurer's bond and salary.

The Treasurer shall give bond to the amount of $2,500, approved by the President, for the safe keeping of the funds, for which he shall be paid $100 per annum.

AMERICAN RACING RULES.

DEFINITIONS.

1 "Horse" includes mare or gelding. *Horse.*

2 The "age" of a horse is reckoned as beginning on the first of January, in the year in which he is foaled. *Age.*

3 A "maiden" horse is one that has never won a race in any country. Conditions referring to maidens shall mean maidens at the time of the entry, unless otherwise specified. *Maidens.*

4 Any contest for "purse," "stake," premium, or wager for money, or involving admission fees, on any course, and in the presence of a Judge or Judges, shall constitute a race. *Race.*

5 A "purse" is a sum of money or other prize offered for a race. *Purse.*

6 A "sweepstakes" is a race, publicly declared open to all complying with its conditions for which the prize is the sum of the stakes which the subscribers agree to pay for each horse nominated; and if an additional sum of money, cup, plate, or other reward is offered to the winner, the race is still a sweepstakes whatever may be the name given to such addition. Three subscribers, unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions, make a sweepstakes, and the race is not void, so long as there is a horse qualified to start. *Sweepstakes or Stake.*

7 A "private sweepstakes," or "match," is one to which no money is added, and which is not publicly advertised previous to the engagement being made. *Private Sweepstakes or Match.*

Allowances and extra weights shall not be allowed or incurred in respect of matches or private sweepstakes. *Exceptions of Weights.*

8 A "handicap" is a race for which the horses are weighted according to their merits in the estimation of the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning. *Handicap.*

9 A "free handicap" is one in which no liability is incurred for entrance money, stake, or forfeit, until acceptance of the weight allotted, either by direct acceptance or through omission to declare out. *Free Handicap.*

10 A "post race" is one for which the subscribers declare at the usual time before a race for declaring to start, the horse or horses they intend to run, without other limitation of choice than the rules of racing and the conditions of the race prescribed. *Post Race.*

11 A "produce race" is one for which horses are named by whose produce the race is to be run. *Produce Race.*

12 The produce is entered by entering the dam and sire or sires. *How to enter in Produce Races.*

If a mare entered in a produce race drops her foal before the 1st of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void, and the entrance money (if any) is returned.

13 A "walk-over" is when two horses in entirely different interests do not run for a race or stake. *Walk-over.*

(*a*)—Walk-over by any horse entitles him to only one-half of the added money in stakes.

(*b*)—In purse races, two or more horses in entirely different interests must enter and start, or no race.

14 The express conditions of a race supersede the rules of racing when they conflict. *Conditions supersede rules.*

In case of fire or accident all stakes may be run over another race course, or may be declared off by refunding the subscription and declaration money paid in.

Entries and Subscriptions.

15 Entry shall be made by writing, signed by the owner of the horse, or by some person deputed by him, or may be made by telegraph, if received before the time for closing. Entries by telegram must, however, be confirmed in writing at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the time for declaring to start, or the horse shall not be allowed to start.

Entries and subscriptions. Entries in writing. Entries telegraphed.

In selling races not more than one horse in the same interest can start. If two or more should be entered, the first one recorded from the entry-box shall be deemed valid.

Only one interest in selling race.

No entry for stakes shall be received by any association from any person owing a forfeit. If any entry has been received within thirty days after publication of stakes in the sporting papers by any association, on proper notice and proof being made to said association by any person holding said forfeit, the secretary of said association shall notify the person making the entry, that his or their forfeit must be paid within thirty days. If not paid in that time, the entry shall be rejected and published in the turf papers.

Forfeits must be paid.

16 A horse shall not be qualified to run for any purse or sweepstakes unless he has been and continues duly entered for the same.

Horse must be duly entered.

17 An entry shall state the name of the owner, and the name and description of the horse, and (if the race be for horses of different ages) his age.

What an entry shall state.

18 Allowances must be claimed at the time of entry, except when otherwise specified.

Allowances must be claimed.

19 No condition or notice interposing, entries for purse races are to be made at the office of the Clerk of the Course, at the course, by 4 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the race, or if there be races at the course on that day, within thirty minutes after the last race.

When purse entries close.

No entry for a purse shall be received after the time for closing.

A. The entrance-money to a purse (unless otherwise stipulated in its conditions) shall be three per cent. on the whole amount thereof, and must accompany the entry, except for free handicaps, when it must be paid at the time of acceptance of the weight allotted.

Entrance money paid at time of entry.

Entrance money, stakes, and forfeits must be paid in cash (if required) to the Clerk of the Course.

Parties not having money to their credit with the Secretary, must pay all entrances or forfeits before starting.

B. If the Clerk of the Course allow a horse to start in a race without its entrance money or stake for that race having been paid, he shall be liable for it himself, but may have a forfeit order issued for the same.

Clerk of Course liable.

C. Every horse entered for a purse must start, unless he should be declared out to the Clerk of the Course by 12 o'clock (noon) the day of the race.

Horse must start if not declared.

No horse shall be considered as struck out of his engagements unless the declaration be made by the owner, or by some person deputed by him, to the Clerk of the Course, who shall record the day and hour of its receipt, and give early publicity thereto.

Striking out of engagement.

The striking of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable.

D. When a party having more than one horse entered in a purse, shall declare one out, he thereby declares all out.

One declared, all declared.

E. Where no entrance fee is required, the declaration must be accompanied by five (5) per cent. of the first money of the purse.

Five per cent. declarations.

F. Horses not starting in purse races because of unpaid forfeits shall be liable for the declaration fee, and owners and horses shall be suspended until they are paid.

Owners and horses to be suspended.

G. If entrance fee has been paid, it shall be deducted from the declaration fee.

Deductions for entrance paid.

H. All declaration fees shall go: 60 per cent. to second horse, and 40 per cent. to third horse, or all to second horse if there be but two starters.

Division of declaration fees.

I. In case one horse distances the field, in heat races, all entrance and declaration money must go with the purse.

20 Every horse entered for a stake or purse shall be named, and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry, or it shall be void; and after starting in a public race such name shall not be changed. *Horses must be named.*

21 No association running under these rules shall receive the entry of, or allow a horse whose name has been changed anywhere or on any course to run upon their course. Every association or club running under these rules shall be required to announce with their stakes and programmes that nominators shall name their horses entered in such stakes and purses. *No change of name.*

22 If an hour for closing be not designated, entries for sweepstakes may be mailed up to midnight of the day of closing, provided they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of the race. *Entries to sweepstakes.*

If miscarriage of an entry is alleged, satisfactory proof of its mailing must be presented within reasonable time after the day of closing, or the entry shall not be received. *Entries miscarried.*

When an hour for closing is designated, entries for sweepstakes can not be received afterward.

In the absence of notice to the contrary, entries for sweepstakes closing during and on the eve of a race meeting, close at the office of the Clerk of the Course, at the course.

23 In entering a horse, he must be clearly identified by stating his age, his name, his color (when possible), whether he is horse, mare, or gelding, and the names of his sire and dam, and if his sire or dam is unnamed, such further pedigree or description as will distinguish the horse intended to be entered from all other horses. If his dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be given. *Description of horse.*

24 The party making an entry to stakes must give his name in full, and post-office address. *Name and address.*

25 If a horse be entered with a proposed name for the first time in several races closing at the same place on the same day, the description need not be added in more than the first of such entries. *Simultaneous entries with proposed names.*

26 If the name of a horse be changed before he has started in a public race, his new name, as well as his old name, must be given until he has once run under it over the course of a recognized association. *Change of name.*

27 An owner may assume a name which must be registered with the Clerk of the Course, and he can not enter or subscribe in any other until he resumes his own name or registers another assumed name. The real or assumed name of any person who runs, or, within twenty years, has run horses in the United States, shall not be registered. *Assumed names.*

28 Joint subscriptions and entries may be made by two or more owners. *Joint subscriptions and entries.*

The full names of all persons composing a company, and the real names of all persons confederating under an assumed name, must be registered with the Clerk of the Course.

A confederate in an assumed name may subscribe or enter in his own or in another assumed name.

If any of the parties to a joint subscription die, all rights and liabilities attach to the survivor or survivors.

29 A horse can not be entered in the real or assumed name of any person, company, or confederacy as his owner, unless that person, company, or confederacy has an interest or property in the horses. *Nominating owners to have equal interest.*

30 A person who subscribes to a sweepstakes before the time fixed for naming can transfer the right of entry under any one or more of his subscriptions to any other person or persons. *Subscriptions are transferable.*

31 A subscription to a stake can not be withdrawn, but an entry of a horse under a subscription may, before the time of closing, be allowed by substituting another horse. *Subscription to stakes are not revocable.*

32 No alteration or condition shall be made in any entry after the time fixed for closing. *No alteration of entry after closing.*

At the discretion of officers, and without notice, the entries of any person may be refused.

33 Subscriptions, and all entries, or rights of entry, under them, shall not become void on the death of the subscriber. *Death of a subscriber.*

If either party to a match die the match is off.

34 The death of a horse or a mistake in the entry of a horse, when eligible, does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for a stake or forfeit. *Death or mistake in entry.*

35 Entries in purses are not void by the death of the nominator. *Entries not void by death.*

36 Entrance money for a purse is not returned on the death of a horse, or his failure to start for any cause whatever. *Entrance money not returnable.*

37 A person entering a horse thereby becomes liable for the entrance money, stake, or forfeit. *Liability for stakes and forfeits.*

A subscriber to a sweepstakes is liable for the stake or forfeit, but if he transfer an entry or a right of entry therein to any other person, he is liable only in case of default by the transferee, and, in that case, may recover from the transferee, and shall, if he pay such stakes or forfeits, be entitled to a forfeit order as due to himself.

38 A horse shall not start for a race unless there have been duly paid, before weighing, any stake or entrance money payable in respect of that race, and also all arrears due from any person for such horse, or due from the person starting said horse on other horses; but if there be any forfeits against said horse or persons, the same must have been presented to the Clerk of the Course before ten o'clock of the day of the race. *Money and arrears must be paid before starting.*

39 Forfeit orders must be lodged with the Clerk of the Course or Secretary by 10 o'clock A. M., the morning of the race. *When to lodge forfeit orders.*

40 Each association shall issue forfeit orders, and no horse shall be allowed to start in a race against whom a forfeit order is lodged until it is paid. *Forfeit orders must be paid.*

A. The collection of forfeits shall be limited to those issued by members of the Turf Congress, in stakes run upon their respective courses. *Collection of forfeits limited.*

B. When a forfeit order has been lodged for collection against a starter and withdrawn before the race, it shall no longer be collectible through the Secretary of any course.

C. The Officers of the Association shall also have power to call on any person in whose name a horse is entered to produce proof that the horse entered is not the property, either wholly or in part, of any person who owes a forfeit order or otherwise disqualified, or to produce proof of the extent of his interest or property in the horse, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, they may declare the horse disqualified. *Ownership of horse.*

D. If any transfer is made for the purpose of avoiding payment of forfeit orders or any disqualification, the person making and receiving such transfers may be ruled off. *Fraudulent transfer.*

41 A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race unless he has been announced as a starter to the Clerk of the Scales, not less than 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race, which shall, at the close of the previous race of the day, be indicated on a dial conspicuously placed. *Horses must be announced as starters.*

42 If the time for the first race is not fixed by the programme, it shall be indicated on the dial. *When the first race begins.*

43 The number of a horse must be exhibited as soon as practicable after he has been announced as a starter. *Number must be exhibited.*

44 If a horse whose number has been exhibited does not start and run the course, the Judges may call upon the owner, trainer, or jockey for an explanation; and if no satisfactory explanation be given, shall fine, suspend, or rule off the course, as the case may warrant. *Explanation required if he does not run.*

The following weights shall be carried when not otherwise specified in the conditions of a race: *Weights to be carried.*

Standard Scale of Weight for Age.

DISTANCE.	AGE.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct Nov Dec
Half Mile.....	2 years.	74	77	80	82	84	86	89	93	96	99
	3 "	104	106	107	109	110	111	113	115	116	117
	4 "	116	117	119	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5, 6 & aged.	120	121	123	124	125	124	122	122	122	122
Three-quarters Mile.....	2 years.	74	77	79	80	80	81	84	88	91	94
	3 "	104	107	109	110	110	111	113	115	116	117
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5, 6 & aged.	122	122	123	124	124	124	124	122	122	122
One Mile.....	2 years.	74	77	78	79	79	79	79	81	85	87
	3 "	104	104	106	106	106	107	109	111	112	113
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5, 6 & aged.	124	124	124	125	126	126	124	124	122	122
One Mile and a Half.....	2 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	82
	3 "	104	104	104	104	104	105	107	109	110	111
	4 "	120	120	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	124	124	125	126	127	126	125	124	124	124
	6 & aged.	125	125	126	127	128	127	126	125	124	124
Two Miles.....	2 years.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	79
	3 "	99	99	100	101	102	103	105	107	108	109
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	125	125	126	127	128	127	126	125	124	124
	6 & aged.	126	126	127	128	129	128	127	126	125	124
Two Miles and a Half.....	3 years.	98	98	99	100	101	102	104	106	107	108
	4 "	119	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	126	126	127	128	129	128	127	126	125	124
	6 & aged.	127	127	128	129	130	129	128	127	126	125
Three Miles.....	3 years.	94	97	98	99	100	101	103	105	106	107
	4 "	118	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	125	126	127	128	130	129	128	127	126	125
	6 & aged.	127	128	129	130	131	130	129	128	127	126
Four Miles.....	3 years.	94	96	97	98	99	100	102	104	105	106
	4 "	118	119	120	121	122	122	122	122	122	122
	5 "	126	127	128	129	131	130	129	128	127	126
	6 & aged.	127	128	129	131	132	131	130	129	128	127

In races of intermediate lengths, the weights for the shorter distance are to be carried.

45 In all races exclusively for two-year-olds, the following scale of weights shall be adopted: From January 1st to December 31st the weight shall be 118 lbs. *Weights exclusively for two-year-olds.*

No money shall be added to any race exclusively for two-year-olds carrying 118 lbs., longer than a mile.

46 In all races exclusively for three-year-olds, the following scale of weights shall be adopted: From January 1st to December 31st, shall be 122 lbs. *Weights exclusively for three-year-olds.*

47 Except in handicaps, and in races where the weights are fixed absolutely in the conditions, fillies two years old shall be allowed 3 lbs., and mares three years old and upward shall be allowed 5 lbs. before the 1st of September and 3 lbs. afterward. *Sex allowances.*

A. There shall be no dash race given after May 15, 1891, for horses three years old and upward, less than one mile. *Miscellaneous.*

In all heat races there shall be an allowance of 5 lbs. from the scale of weights.

Light welter weights, 28 lbs. added to weight for age.

Heavy welter weights, 40 lbs. added to weight for age.

Feather weights, 75 lbs.

Welter weights shall be 28 lbs., added to weight for age, and in the absence of conditions, shall be the weights for steeplechases and hurdle races.

Weighing Out and Overweight.

48 Every jockey who is to ride in the race shall weigh at the usual place, unless especially excused by the Judges, or his horse shall be disqualified. *Weighing out.*

If a jockey intends to carry overweight, exceeding by more than two pounds the weight at which his horse is to run, the owner or trainer consenting, he must declare the amount of such overweight to the Clerk of the Scales not later than 45 minutes before the time appointed for the race; and the Clerk shall announce or exhibit, in some public *Overweight.*

manner, the amount of such overweight, with the name or number of the horse.

A horse shall not be qualified to run in a race with more than 5 lbs. overweight.

If a horse carry more than 2 lbs. which has not been duly declared, or more than 5 lbs. overweight, he is disqualified.

Shoeing.

A horse shall not be qualified to start in a race in ordinary or training shoes; if any person starts a horse in shoes, he and the horse may be ruled off. Bar plates may be used by consent of the Judges.

No person shall be admitted to the weighing room except the owners, trainers, and jockeys.

Persons allowed on course during race.

49 After the horses are ordered to the starting post, and until the Judges direct the gates to be reopened, all persons except the racing officials shall be excluded from the course to be run over.

Dilatory trainer or jockey to be fined.

50 Every trainer or jockey who does not bring his horse promptly to the post at the time appointed for the race shall be fined.

A starter.

51 Every horse whose jockey has weighed out, and whose number has been put up, is a starter, and shall be liable for his whole stake. If a horse is excused after he is weighed out, all book bets on the race are void, and additional time, before the race, shall be granted by the Judges. In auction pools and French mutuals the money on the excused horse shall be refunded.

The positions for a start.

52 The position of horses in starting shall be determined by lot by the Judges.

Heat start.

The winner of a heat shall, at the next start, have the inside position, and the others shall take their positions on his right, in the order in which they came out in the previous heat.

Nevertheless, the starter may place vicious or unruly horses where they can not injure others.

The Starter and His Duties.

A horse in the hands of the starter shall receive no further care from his attendants.

The horse must be started by the jockey. With the sanction of the starter, he may be led to his position. The jockey must not dismount except to set right insecure equipments. *Dismounting.*

If an accident happens to a rider or his equipments, except while repeating heats, the starter may grant a delay not exceeding fifteen minutes, which, in extreme cases, may be extended by the Judges. *Accidents at post.*

During such delay the other jockeys may dismount and their horses be given up to their attendants.

The horses shall be started by a drum or flag. When the starter has started the horses by tap of drum or by dropping the flag, there shall be no recall. *Drum or flag.*

The starter may give all such orders and take all such measures as are necessary to secure a fair start, and, in particular, may order the horses to draw up in a line, as far behind the starting post as he thinks necessary, but not exceeding seventy yards. *70 yard limit.*

The starter shall have authority to fine or suspend a jockey for disobedience of his order, or for attempting to take any unfair advantage, but the suspension of a jockey shall not take effect until after the last race of the day of his suspension, and shall not extend beyond the meeting without the approval of the officers of the association, but the officers may modify or remit penalties imposed by the starter. *Fines and suspensions.*

If the starter allows a start to take place in front of the starting post, the start is void, and the horses must be started again. *No start.*

With the sanction of the Officers of the Association, the starter may appoint his assistant. *Assistant starter.*

Running.

53 No person other than the rider shall be permitted to strike a horse, or attempt, by shouting or otherwise, to assist a horse in getting a start, or increase his speed in running any race. Nor shall any person stand in the track to point out a path for the rider, under a penalty of exclusion from the course for either offense; and if such person shall be the owner, trainer, or attendant of such horse, or instigated to the act by either of the said persons, such horse shall be disqualified. *Of aids.*

54 If a race has been run by all the horses at wrong weights, or at a less distance, or when a Judge is not in the stand, it shall be run again at such time as the officers appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes, if the distance to be run is two miles or less, or more than thirty minutes if over two miles. *When a race is to be run over.*

55 A leading horse is entitled to any part of the course, but if he swerve to either side so as to compel another to shorten his stride and to impede him, it is a cross. *Crossing or jostling in the race.*

A horse which crosses or jostles another so as to impede him is disqualified, whether the cross or jostle happened through the willful or careless riding of the jockey or the swerving of the horse, unless the Judges think that the cross or jostle was wholly caused by the fault of some other horse or jockey, or that the other horse or his jockey was partly in fault.

A horse may be disqualified if his jockey strikes another horse or jockey, and shall be disqualified if he rides either willfully or carelessly so as to injure another horse, which is in no way in fault. *Disqualification.*

56 When a horse is disqualified under these rules, every horse in the race belonging wholly or in part to the same owner is also disqualified. *Extent of disqualification.*

57 In steeplechases and hurdle races, a horse is not disqualified under these rules, unless in the opinion *Exception as to steeplechases*

of the Judges he is intentionally ridden so as to jeopardize the chance of success of another horse. *and hurdle races.*

58 If the Judges are satisfied that the riding of any race was intentionally foul, or that the jockey was instructed or induced so to ride, all persons guilty of complicity in the offense shall be ruled off the course. *Penalty for foul riding.*

Any one ruled off for fraud shall stand ruled off for life. *Fraud.*

59 The Judges must take notice of acts of foul riding or other questionable transactions on the turf. Complaints under this rule can be received from the owner, trainer, or jockey of the horse alleged to be affected, and must be made to the Judges either before or immediately after the jockeys in the race have passed the scales. Complaints can be made by any person; but on the failure of the complainant to substantiate the charge, the Judges may rule him off. *Complaints.*

60 If a horse leaves the course, he must turn back and run the course from the point at which he left it. *Horse bolting.*

61 If a rider fall, and another person of sufficient weight ride the horse in from the spot where the rider fell, the horse shall not be disqualified for overweight. *Rider falling.*

Weighing In.

62 Every jockey must, immediately after pulling up, ride his horse to the place of weighing, and there dismount, after obtaining permission of the Judge, and be weighed by the Clerk of the Scales; provided that if a jockey be prevented from riding to the place of weighing by reason of accident or illness, by which he or his horse is disabled, he may walk or be carried to the scales. *Weighing in.* *Judge's permission.*

If a jockey does not weigh in, or is short of weight, or is guilty of any fraudulent practice with respect to weight or weighing, or dismounts before obtaining permission, or touches (except accidentally) any person or thing other than his own equipments before weighing in, his horse may be disqualified, and he may be fined or suspended, unless he can satisfy the Judges that he was justified by extraordinary circumstances. *Short of weight, etc.*

No one shall assist the jockey in taking his equipments off his horse except by permission of the Judges. *Assistants.*

It is optional for a jockey to weigh out or in with his bridle, and the Clerk of the Scales shall allow one pound for a curb or double bridle; but no weight shall be allowed for a snaffle bridle unless it is put into the scales before the horse is led away, and no whip or substitute for a whip shall be allowed in the scales. Jockey whips shall not exceed one pound in weight. *Bridles and whips.*

If a horse run in a hood, blinkers or clothing, it must be included in the jockey's weight. *Blinkers.*

Horses not bringing in their weight, or within two pounds of it, shall be disqualified, but the Judges shall make allowances for overplus occasioned by rain or mud. *Two pounds disqualifies.*

Jockeys may be fined by the Clerk of the Scales for gross misbehavior at the scales. *Misbehavior.*

Heat Races.

63 No person shall start more than one horse, of which he is wholly or in part the owner, in a race of heats. *Heat races.*

64 All horses whose heads have not reached the distance post as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning post are distanced, but as proof of the fact the Distance Judge must have dropped his flag in answer to the Judge's flag. *When a horse is distanced.*

65 In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty-five yards shall be a distance. *A distance.*

In heats of one mile, thirty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of two miles, fifty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of three miles, sixty yards shall be a distance.

In heats of four miles, seventy yards shall be a distance.

66 The time between heats shall be— *Time between heats.*

In heats of three-quarters of a mile, twenty minutes.

In heats of one mile, twenty minutes.

In heats of two miles, twenty-five minutes.

In heats of three miles, thirty-five minutes.

In heats of four miles, forty minutes.

67 In a race of heats, best two in three, a horse that actually wins two heats, or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in two consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat can not again start in the race. A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in the next two heats, unless the race is decided, or they are distanced the next two ensuing heats. When a race is won by two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the place they get in the second. If more than two heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heats shall alone be placed. *How heat races are won, best two in three.*

How heat races are won, best three in five.

In a race of heats, best three in five, a horse that actually wins three heats or distances the field, wins the race. A horse running in any three consecutive heats, without winning or running a dead heat, can not again start in the race A dead heat is a heat against every horse in the race except those making it, and in their favor to the extent only of allowing them to start in three heats, unless the race is decided or they are distanced the next three ensuing heats. When a race is won by three heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the place they get in the third heat. If more than three heats are run, the horses starting for the deciding heats shall alone be placed.

Horses started and drawn before a race of heats is won, are held to be distanced.

Placing

Horses shall be placed in the race in the position in which they passed the Judges in the deciding heat. A horse not placed in a deciding heat can have no place in the race; nor can such horse have any portion of the purse or prize; provided there is no third money, in which case the third horse in the race of heats shall not be deprived of third money if ruled out for not winning a heat in two, three or more heats, as the case may be.

The deciding heat.

68 The deciding heat of a race is one in which two or more heats have been run, and that determines the result, by the starters for that particular heat, in which there shall be no distance.

A. If any person draw or sell his horse (if by the sale the horse be drawn) during the pendency of a race of heats, without permission of the Judges, he shall be ruled off the course.

Dead Heats.

69 n races not of heats, a dead heat for the first place shall be run off after the last flat race of the day, unless the Judges otherwise appoint, but at an interval of not less than twenty minutes.

The other horses shall be deemed to have been beaten, but they shall be entitled to their places

(if any) as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

70 If a dead heat be run by two or more horses for second or any lower place in a race, the owner shall divide, subject to the rules applicable to objections, when the winner is objected to; and if they can not agree as to which of them is to have a cup or other prize, which can not be divided, they shall draw lots for it. *Dead heats for second or lower place.*

71 When owners divide, they shall divide equally all the moneys and other prizes which any of them could take, if the dead heats were run off; but owners can not divide in a race of heats, or in a race where any of the horses are to be sold, or in any race where divisions would conflict with any of its conditions. *How and when owners divide.*

Horses running a dead heat for a race or place shall be deemed winners of the race or place until the dead heat is run off, or the owners agree to divide; and if the owners agree to divide, each horse which divides shall be deemed a winner of the race or place for which he divides.

Objections.

72 The determination of the Judges declaring a horse to have won, or to be entitled to a place, shall be final, unless some objection is made and allowed on the ground of disqualification, provided that this rule shall not prevent the Judges from correcting any mistake. *Judges' determination subject to objection*

73 Every objection must be made by the owner, trainer, or jockey of some other horse engaged in the same race, or by the officials of the course, or some creditable person, and on race days must be made to one of the Judges of the race, or to the Clerk of the Course, and at other times, to one of the officers, or to the Clerk of the Course. *Objections.*

The person to whom an objection is made may require it to be put in writing and signed.

74 If an objection to a horse engaged in a race be made not later than eleven o'clock on the morning *Objection before race.*

of the day of the race, the Officers may require his qualification to be proved before the race, and in default of such proof being given to their satisfaction, they may declare him disqualified.

75 An objection to a horse on the ground of his not having run the proper course, or of any other matters occurring in the race (except those coming under a previous rule), must be made before the numbers of the horses placed in the race are put up. *When objections after race are to be made.*

An objection on the ground of fraudulent or willful misstatement or omission in the entry under which a horse has run, or on the ground that the horse which ran was not the horse which he was represented to be in the entry or at the time of the race, or was not of the age which he was represented to be, may be received at any time within twelve months after the race.

76 If by reason of an objection to a horse made after the conclusion of the meeting, a race or place is awarded to another, his owner can recover the money, or such race or place from those who wrongfully received it, and in case of default shall be entitled to a forfeit order. *Recovery of money paid over before objection.*

77 Every objection shall be determined by the Judges of the race. *Who shall decide objections.*

The functions of the Judges of a race cease when they determine the places of the horses in the race, subject to objections they have not decided, and thereafter the determination of all matters affecting the race devolves on the Officers of the Association.

78 If an objection to a horse which has won or been placed in a race be declared valid, the horse shall be regarded as distanced in races of heats, and as last in other races, and the other horses shall take their places accordingly. *Effects of objections, if valid.*

79 When a dead heat is run for second place and an objection is made to the winner of the race, if such objection be declared valid in time for the dead heat to be run off on the day of the race, the Judges may direct it to be run off accordingly. Otherwise the horses which ran a dead heat shall divide or *In case of dead heat for second place.*

draw lots for an indivisible prize, and each horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to a winner of that race.

Every objection which can not be decided by the Judges or Officers during the meeting, must be made in writing and lodged with the Clerk of the Course.

An objection made in writing can not be withdrawn without leave of the Officers of the Association.

All costs and expenses in relation to determining an objection shall be paid by the person decided against.

If the Officers of the Association decide an objection to be frivolous, they may fine the person making it, or rule him off.

80 Pending the determination of an objection, any money or prize which the horse objected to may have won or may win in the race shall be withheld until the objection is determined, and any forfeit payable by the owner of any other horse shall be paid to the Clerk of the Course, and held for the person who may be determined to be entitled to it. *Effect of pending objection.*

Miscellaneous.

When any race is in dispute, both the horse which came in first and any horse claiming the race, shall be liable to all the penalties attaching to the winner of that race until the matter is decided.

81 The Judges shall have power at any time, and either upon or without objection made, to order an investigation by such person or persons as they think fit, of any horse entered for a race, or which has run for a race, and shall withhold any money the horse or his owner may have won until such investigation is made. *Judge may order examination and call for proofs of age of horses.*

If the horse be declared to be of the wrong age, the expense of such examination shall be paid by the owner. Otherwise it shall be paid by the person (if any) at whose request the examination is ordered, or by the Association, as the Judges direct.

82 In any other case an objection shall be made before the conclusion of the meeting, which is deemed *When meeting ends.*

to conclude one hour after the last race on the last day.

83 Payment of the moneys due to owners of horses which have run during the meeting may be made on the day after the meeting. *When owners are to be paid.*

Selling Races.

84 Any horse running for any race "to be sold," shall, if the winner, be liable to be claimed for the selling price, and if it is a condition of the race that the winner is to be sold by auction, the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and one-half of any surplus over the selling price shall go to the second horse and the remainder to the Association. If sold, the horse shall not leave the place of sale until authorized by the Clerk of the Course to do so; and if the horse be not paid for, or the Clerk of the Course be not satisfied with the security, he may order the horse to be put up a second time, and the purchaser at the first sale shall be responsible for any deficiency arising from the second sale. *Selling races. Claimable conditions.* *Division of money.*

The price of every horse sold must be paid to the Clerk of the Course, and an order be given by him for the delivery of the horse. *Payment and order.*

85 Any person who refuses to deliver, as required by these rules, a horse entered to be sold or one bought in a selling race, shall be ruled off the course, and the horse shall be disqualified for all races. *Refusal to deliver or pay in a selling race.*

86 Any person who fails to pay for a horse bought in a selling race may be ruled off the course. *Failure to pay.*

87 Subject to the rules relating to objections, the following special provisions shall apply to selling races: *Special rules for selling races, when horses are objected to.*

A. If the objection has not been made until after the horse has been bought, the person who bought him, shall, if the objection is declared valid, have the option of returning him or retaining him at the selling price, and any money returnable by reason of the exercise of such option, whether price or surplus, shall be repaid by those to whom it has been paid over, and in case of default the person

to whom it is due shall have a forfeit order for the same.

B. If the objection has been made before the horse has been bought, the time for delivering but not for selling him, is thereby postponed until such time after the determination of the objection as the Judges appoint, and if the objection be declared valid, the person who bought him in shall have the same option as in the last mentioned case.

C. If the objection be declared valid before the close of the races of the same day, the horse to whom the race is given shall then be sold by auction, if it be a condition of the race that the winner is to be thus sold, and any surplus resulting from his sale and from the previous sale of the horse objected to, shall be treated as surplus from the sale of the winner, and be divided accordingly, but liability to be sold shall in all cases end with the day of the race.

Sales, Forfeits and Transfers.

88 When a horse is sold with his engagements, or any part of them, the seller can not strike the horse out of any such engagements, and he remains liable for the amounts of the forfeits in each of the engagements; but he shall, if compelled to pay them by the purchaser's default, be entitled to a forfeit order, as due by the purchaser to himself.

Sale with engagement, and liability for engagements of horses sold.

In all cases of sale by private treaty, the written acknowledgment of both parties that the horse was sold with the engagement is necessary to entitle the seller or buyer to the benefit of this rule, and if certain engagements be specified, it is to be understood that those only are sold with the horse; but when the horse is sold by public aution, the advertised conditions of the sale are sufficient evidence; and if certain engagements only be specified, it is to be understood that these only are sold with the horse; and if he has been bought in a race of which it was a condition that the horse was to be sold with his engagements, this is also sufficient.

When a horse is sold without an engagement, the seller may grant or refuse the right to start for it, but in selling races the horse's engagements are included.

A. When a person is entitled by purchase or otherwise to start for any engagement a horse which was entered by another person, and he is prevented by these rules from starting the horse without paying forfeits or defaults on that horse to which he would not otherwise be liable, he may, if he pays such forfeits or defaults. start the horse, and shall be entitled to a forfeit order with the name of the horse in respect of which they are due as due to himself. *Forfeits or Defaults.*

B. In case of any transfer of a horse with his engagements, such horse will not be eligible to start in any stake, unless at the usual time of the running of the stake, or prior thereto, the transfer of the horse and his engagements shall be exhibited to the Secretary or President of the Association. *Transfer must be exhibited.*

Winnings.

89 Winnings shall include all prizes up to the time appointed for the start, and shall apply to all races in any country, and winning shall include walking over or receiving forfeit. *Winnings.*

Winnings during the year shall be reckoned from the first of January preceding.

Winner of a certain sum shall mean winner of a single race of that value, unless otherwise expressed in the conditions.

Any horse qualified at the time of entry shall continue to be qualified, unless otherwise specified in the conditions of the race.

In estimating the value of a race, there shall be deducted the amount of the winner's own stake and any money payable to the horses, or out of the stakes by the conditions of the race, or by the general conditions of the meeting; entrance money to a purse or entrance money going to a race fund shall not be deducted. *Value of a race.*

The value of any prize not of money or not paid in money, shall not be estimated.

In estimating the winnings of a horse, second and third money shall not be counted against him.

90 Penalties and Allowances.

A. Penalties and allowances are not cumulative, unless so declared by the conditions of the race. *Not cumulative.*

B. Where winners of selling races are exempted from penalties, only such horses as have run to be sold shall be entitled to the allowance. *As to selling races.*

91 Allowances to the produce of untried horses extend only to the produce of horses whose produce in any country have not ceased to be maidens up to the day previous to that fixed for claiming allowances, and any such allowances shall be claimed before the expiration of the time for naming and shall not be lost by winning after that time. *Allowances in produce races.*

92 Winners or losers of steeplechases or hurdle races are not considered winners or losers in flat racing. *As to hurdle races and steeplechases.*

Omissions.

93 When the last day for doing anything in relation to a race falls on a Sunday, it may be done on the following Monday, unless the race to which such act relates is appointed for that day, in which case it must be done on the previous Saturday. *Sunday omitted in computing time.*

94 When a match or sweepstakes is made, and no weight mentioned, the horse shall carry the weights specified in the scale of weights. *Omission of weights.*

95 When a match or sweepstakes is made and no distance mentioned, the distance shall be as follows: *Omissions of distance.*

If two years old, six furlongs.

If three years old, one mile and a half.

If four years old, two miles.

If five years old or upward, three miles.

And if the horses be of different ages, the distance shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

96 If the meeting be specified and no day mentioned for a race, it shall be on any day in that meeting the Association appoint; if neither day nor meet- *Omissions of day.*

ing be mentioned, then it shall be run during the meeting in progress, or during the next meeting, should the race be made between meetings—in both cases on the day the Association may appoint.

Foreign Horses.

97 A horse foaled out of the United States shall not be qualified to start for any race until his owner has produced a certificate stating the age, pedigree and color of the horse, and any mark by which he or she may be distinguished, signed by the secretary or other officer of some approved racing club, or by some approved magistrate or public officer of the country in which the horse was foaled, or has produced other evidence of identity and age satisfactory to the Association. *Foreign horses.*

Dress of Jockeys.

98 All riders must be dressed in jockey costume—cap and jacket of silk or satin, white or light colored breeches and top boots. *Dress of jockeys, number, and record of colors.*

Each jockey shall wear a number on his arm corresponding with the number on the programme of the day.

The colors selected by owners must be recorded with the Clerk of the Course, and when thus recorded shall not be used by others except in case of death or withdrawal from the turf for five years.

A list of colors that have been recorded shall be posted in the office of the Clerk of the Course.

Engagements.

99 Owners and trainers employing riders, grooms, or attendants shall make their contracts in writing, properly signed and witnessed, whenever the time covered by the contract exceeds thirty days. Any person attempting to entice a rider, groom, or attendant away from his employer, who is under contract, may be ruled off. *Engagement of jockeys and stable employes.*

In the absence of special agreement, a jockey, groom, or attendant who accepts a retainer can not terminate it otherwise than by three months' *Agreement.*

notice, in writing, ending at the close of the year. If a jockey, groom, or attendant be prevented from riding or service by suspension for fraudulent practices or other misconduct, any person who has retained or employed him may cancel the contract or retainer. In like cases, if any owner or trainer be prevented from running or training by suspension or fraudulent practices or other misconduct, the rider, groom, or attendant may cancel the contract or retainer.

Discharge.

When any owner or trainer shall discharge a rider, groom, or attendant, he shall give him a written discharge, setting forth the causes and reasons for the discharge. Refusing to do so he shall be fined or suspended. Any owner or trainer who shall employ a rider for the purpose of preventing him from riding for other parties in the same race may be suspended or ruled off.

Authority for engagement.

Any rider or employe prevented from obtaining employment by this rule shall have the right of appeal to the Association, who may authorize the engagement.

Employer must consent.

If a jockey rides, or agrees to ride, a race without the consent of his employer, the Association may fine or suspend him, and may also fine or suspend the owner or trainer for whom he rode or agreed to ride.

Race or time.

If a jockey engaged for a certain race, or for a specified time, refuses to fulfill an engagement, the Association shall fine or suspend him.

Jockey fees.

100 In the absence of a special agreement, the fee to a winning jockey in stake races shall be twenty-five dollars, and to a losing jockey ten dollars; to a winning jockey in purse races fifteen dollars, and to a losing jockey five dollars. In case an owner or trainer shall engage two or more jockeys for the same race, he shall pay the losing fee for each jockey engaged who does not ride for some one else in the same race.

Suspension of jockeys.

A. If a jockey should refuse to ride for or accept the fees as above provided, he shall, on complaint, be

suspended for such a period of time as may be decided by the Judges.

Licenses.

B. Trainers and jockeys, before acting as such, shall each procure a license from the Secretary of the American Turf Congress, by application to him, or on recommendation of any association running under these rules. Such license shall be for not more than one year, and shall expire on the first of January next after its issuance. The fee for each license shall be five dollars. *Licenses for jockeys and trainers.*

C. In case a party is trainer and jockey also, one license only will be necessary.

D. This rule shall be applicable to trainers and jockeys whether owners or not.

E. The said license may be revoked for good cause by any association, and any association permitting a trainer or jockey to act as such on its grounds without having a license, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars.

101 All fines must be paid within twenty-four hours. Delinquents shall be suspended from all privileges of the course until their fines are paid. *Fines and their disposal*

The proceeds of all fines and licenses shall be paid to the Secretary of the American Turf Congress, and be applied under the direction of the American Turf Congress as they may direct.

102 The fund arising from license fees shall be in the keeping of the Treasurer, and shall be sacredly kept and used for the benefit of sick, superannuated and injured trainers and jockeys in good standing, and who are not able to support themselves. *The fund for trainers and jockeys.*

To entitle a trainer or jockey to the benefit from this fund, the sickness or injury must exist or occur at the course of a member of this Congress. *Benefits*

All payments from the fund shall be made upon the order of the Congress, unless in case of urgency or immediate need, when payments may be made on an order of the Association where the case arises.

At the close of each session of the Congress the *Investment.*

custodian of the fund shall invest the amount remaining in his hands, less bills ordered paid, on safe personal collateral or real estate security, at interest, the investment and security to be approved by the Congress, or by the President, in writing.

Corrupt Practices.

103 In case any association permits post book-making, no book-maker shall be permitted to make books upon any race in which he has a horse running, in whom he has any interest, directly or indirectly. Upon proof of the fact, the offending party may be suspended or ruled off. *Post book-making.*

104 If any person corruptly give or offer any money, share in a bet, or other benefit to any person having official duties in relation to a race, or to any jockey; or, *Corrupt and fraudulent practices.*

If any person having official duties in relation to a race, or any jockey, corruptly accept or offer to accept any money, share in a bet, or other benefit; or,

If any person willfully enter or cause to be entered, or to start for any race a horse which he knows to be disqualified; or,

If any person be proved, to the satisfaction of the Officers, to have watched, or to have employed any person to watch a trial on a private course, or to have obtained surreptitiously, any information respecting a trial on a private or public course, from any person engaged in it or in the service of the owner and trainer of the horses tried, or respecting any horse in training from any person in such service; or,

If any person be guilty of any other corrupt or fraudulent practices on the turf in this or any other country;

Every person so offending shall be ruled off the course. *Expulsion.*

Rulings of associations not members of the Turf Congress shall not be regarded, except in cases of fraud.

All persons expelled by the American Trotting Association or the National Trotting Association for fraud, shall stand ruled off the race courses of the American Turf Congress during the continuance of such expulsion.

When a person is ruled off the course, or suspended, and so long as his exclusion continues, he shall not be allowed on the grounds of the course, and he shall not be qualified, whether acting as agent or otherwise, to subscribe for, or to enter or to run any horse for any race, in either his own name or that of any other person, and any horse of which he is wholly or partly the owner, or which after one month from his exclusion, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the association to be under his care, management, training or superintendence, shall be disqualified.

If a person be so excluded for any fraudulent practice in relation to a particular horse, wholly or partly belonging to him, such horse shall be perpetually disqualified for all races, and such person shall return all money or prizes which such horse has fraudulently won in any race at any meeting.

Touts.

Touts, when known, shall be debarred the privileges of the race courses and grounds.

General powers of officers.

105 When there is no specified penalty for violation of the rules of racing, or of the regulations of the course, the officers shall have power to fine, suspend, expel from or rule off the course.

If any case occur which is not, or which is alleged not to be provided for by these rules, it shall be determined by the Officers in such manner as they think just and conformable to the usage of the turf

Decorum.

106 If any owner, trainer, jockey, or attendant, or any person use improper language to the racing officials he may be ruled of the course.

Regulations of the Course.

Powers of officers of the Association.

107 During their term of office, the Officers of the Association shall have the entire management of the course and of the racing, and the appointment of

the officials of the course, whose acts they shall have power to regulate and revise.

They shall have power to fine, suspend, rule off, or expel, at their discretion, any person for misbehavior, or for violation of the rules of racing, or of any regulations they may establish not inconsistent therewith.

They shall exclude from the stands and grounds improper characters and persons who have been ruled off the course for corrupt practices on the turf in any country, so long as the sentence against such persons remains in force.

They shall have a discretionary power to warn any person off any premises in the occupation of the Jockey Club, and in case of such notice being disregarded, to enforce them by proper orders.

Any person exhibiting a deadly weapon upon the grounds of any association may be suspended or expelled.

108 When the Officers differ, the decision of a majority shall prevail. *Majority to govern.*

109 Should there be necessity on a race day for prompt judicial action on the part of the Officers of the Association, or executive committee, and less than three of them are on the course, the member or members present shall increase their number to three by selections from the governors, stewards, or officials of the Jockey Club, and the substitutes thus appointed shall, for the occasion, possess full authority. *Substitutes.*

110 The officers or executive committee shall have power to postpone races. When races are postponed, handicaps stand—purse races are off, and may be reopened and close at the hour prescribed by the rules. *Postponement of races.*

In case of postponement, associations may double up their races in order to finish their meeting on the last day, so as not to interfere with the meeting of any other association that may follow. No race or heat shall be run when it is so dark that the horses can not be plainly seen by the Judges from

the stand, but all such races shall be continued by the Judges to the next day (omitting Sunday) at such hour as they shall designate.

111 There shall be three Judges—a presiding Judge and two assistants—who shall decide which horse wins, and assign their respective places in the race to as many horses as they think proper, except when in running the best of heats it is necessary to place all the horses. *Duties and powers of judges.*

No one interested in the result of a race, either because of ownership of any horse, bets or otherwise, shall act as judge, starter, or official therein, and the presiding Judge, previous to the race, shall inquire of the Judges selected whether they are so interested. For any violation of this rule, the parties may be suspended or ruled off.

When the Judges differ, the majority shall govern.

If one of the Judges be in their stand when the horses pass the winning post, the heat or race shall not be void.

The Judges shall have control of the horses in the race, their jockeys and attendants. Any person refusing to obey their orders may be fined or suspended, or ruled off the course They shall determine all questions relative to the race, which can be decided within a reasonable time after the finish, and shall then assign their places to the horses, subject to objections they have not decided.

They shall exclude from their stand during the running of a race all persons except the Clerk of the Course.

The Judges shall have control of horses in purse races from the time of declaration at 12 o'clock (noon), the day of the race, and in stakes when declarations to start are made, forty-five minutes previous to the race.

The Judges, in their discretion, where fraud is suspected, shall have the right to put upon a horse a rider selected by them, and shall have a right to place the horse in charge of a trainer they may se-

lect. Any owner or trainer who refuses to permit a rider or trainer to be changed as herein provided, and any trainer or rider who refuses to take charge of or ride a horse on the order of the Judges, shall be ruled off.

112 The Judges, or officers, may appoint patrol judges, whose duty it shall be to observe the race from points designated to them, and if any foul riding or other irregularity come under their observation, to report to the Judges immediately after the heat or race. *Patrol judges.*

113 When running the best of heats, the Distance Judge and his assistants shall occupy a stand at the proper distance, and at the termination of each heat report to the Judges the horse or horses that have been distanced. *Distance judges.*

114 There shall be one or more timers, not to exceed three, who shall occupy the timers' stand, and declare the official time of the race, and no one else shall be allowed in the timers' stand during the race. *Timers.*

115 The Secretary or his deputy shall attend the Judges during each race; he shall discharge all the duties, whether expressed or implied, required by the racing rules, and report to the officers or the Judges, as the case may demand, all violations of those rules, or of the regulations of the course, coming under his notice; he shall keep a complete record of all races, and at the close of each meeting, make a report of the races to the Officers; he shall receive all stakes, forfeits, entrance moneys, and fines, and pay over all moneys so collected by him to such Officers as the club may select. *Secretary or his deputy.*

116 It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to assign to applicants such stables as he may think proper, to be occupied only by horses in preparation for racing. He shall see that the course is kept in order at all proper times for training and racing, and exercise such general control over it as may be necessary to protect its condition and the rights of all parties using it. He shall have the general authority to preserve order and prevent improper *Superintendent.*

conduct upon the course and grounds connected therewith, and shall decide all conflicting claims of privileges between parties occupying them for any purpose.

117 Jockeys, grooms, and stable boys are positively forbidden the betting grounds. The parties so offending may be fined, suspended or ruled off. *Betting grounds.*

118 Free badges shall not be issued by any association except in the following cases: *Limitation and transfer of badges.*

Not exceeding one owner's badge to each stable on the grounds.

Not exceeding one attache's badge for each horse in a stable and on the grounds.

Purchasers of privileges shall not have the right of Free Entrance by reason of their purchases.

The transfer or giving of complimentary, press, or any other kind of badges, presented by the Association to any other party, shall exclude both the party giving or receiving said badges from the grounds of the Association.

119 Craps, and all other species of gambling games, by trainers, jockeys, attendants, or any other parties, are positively forbidden about the stables and grounds of the various associations governed by these rules. The parties so offending may be suspended and ruled off *Craps and other species of games.*

Hurdle Rules.

120 The rules of flat and steeplechase races, as far as applicable, shall apply to hurdle races.

121 The term "winning horse," with reference to those liable to carry extra weight, or to be excluded from any race, shall apply only to winners of hurdle races, value $100 and upward, not including the winner's own stake. *Winning horse.*

122 No hurdle race shall be of less than one mile (if a dash race), or less than four flights of hurdles, and in all longer races there shall be an additional flight of hurdles in each quarter of a mile or part of one. *Distance of hurdle races.*

Steeplechase Rules.

123 When steeplechases are advertised to be run under the American Racing Rules, these rules shall be applicable, with the following conditions:

124 No steeplechase shall be of less distance than one mile. *Distance.*

125 No horse shall carry less than 120 pounds in any steeplechase. *Scale of weight.*

126 The Judges shall have power to disqualify any horse from being declared the winner of a steeplechase, although he should come in first, if it can be clearly proved to their satisfaction that the jockey, by any deliberate foul riding intended to knock down any horse, or in any determined way jeopardize his chance of success in the race. Any jockey who shall be found guilty of foul riding, and sentenced to either fine, suspension, or expulsion from riding, will not be allowed to ride at any meeting over any course running under these rules until the officers who have passed the sentence shall give him a certificate either to say that the fine is paid or that they consider the suspension of sufficient duration. In no case shall the fine exceed the sum of $100, and expulsion from riding for life shall always be the punishment for preventing a horse from winning or in a clear case of fraud. *Foul riding.*

127 Horses running on the wrong side of a post or flag, and not turning back, are disqualified. *Post and flags.*

128 Winners of flat and hurdle races are not considered winners in steeplechasing. *Winners and walk-overs.*

A horse walking over or receiving a forfeit, except for a match, is deemed a winner.

129 Any rider in a steeplechase, where the ground is not flagged out, going upward of one hundred yards on any high road, lane or public thoroughfare, will disqualify his horse from winning, although he should come in first.

130 Any rider in a steeplechase, where the ground is not flagged out, opening any gate or wicket, or passing through any gateway or common passage

from one enclosure to another, will disqualify his horse from winning, although he should come in first.

131 Any horse getting away from his rider may be remounted in any part of the same field or enclosure in which the occurrence took place; but should such a horse not be caught until he shall have entered another field, then he shall be ridden or brought back to the one in which he parted from the rider. Any jockey so losing his horse may be assisted in catching and remounting him without risk of disqualification; and in the event of a rider being disabled, his horse may be ridden home by any person of sufficient weight, provided he be qualified according to the conditions of the race. No penalty shall be exacted for carrying overweight in this instance. *Remounting.*

132 If any flag, post, or boundary mark be placed in the course—no matter by whose order—after the riders have been shown over the ground, or had the line of country pointed out or explained to them, it shall not be considered binding or of any effect, unless such alteration or addition shall have been particularly named, previous to starting, to all the jockeys about to ride in the race, by one of the Officers, Secretary, Starter or by their representative. *Flag marks.*

133 If a horse refuse any fence or jump in a steeplechase, and it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Judges that he has been led over a fence by any of the bystanders, or has been given a lead over one by any horseman not in the race, the horse shall be disqualified for winning, although he should come in first. *Refusing jumps.*

BETTING RULES.

134 In all bets there must be a possibility to win when the bet is made. "You can not win where you can not lose."

135 If a horse entered by an incorrect or insufficient description is for that reason disqualified before the race and prevented from running, bets on that horse are void.

136 All pools and bets must follow the main stakes, purse, or prize, as awarded by the decision of the Judges, except when in cases of fraud the bets are declared off by the Judges.

137 If an ineligible horse be entered for the purpose of betting against him, and he finishes first, or if he be entered for the purpose of being disqualified by objection made after the race, all bets made on such race shall be declared off.

138 All bets are play or pay, unless otherwise stipulated.

139 All double bets must be considered play or pay.

140 Confirmed bets can not be off, except by mutual consent or by failure to make stakes at the time and place which may have been agreed upon, in which case it is optional with a better not in default to declare then and there that the bet stands. If at the time specified for making stakes the horse or horses backed are dead, or struck out of the engagement, and a start has not been stipulated, the better against them need not, while the backer must, deposit his stake. If there is no stipulation when the bet is made for the deposit of stakes, they can not be demanded afterward.

141 All bets on matches and private sweepstakes depending between any two horses, are void if those horses become the property of the same person or his confederates subsequently to the bets being made.

142 Unless agreed by parties to the contrary, all bets between particular horses are void if neither of them is placed in the race: except bets between particular horses started for a race of heats, but not starting for a third heat, which shall be determined by their places in the second heat, and bets between such horses and a horse starting for a third heat, which are won by the latter, even though he be distanced afterward.

143 If any bet shall be made by signal or indication after the race has been determined, such bets shall be considered fraudulent and void.

144 The person who lays the odds has a right to choose a horse or the field: when a person has chosen a horse the field is what starts against him.

145 When a certain number of horses are taken against the field and among them are horses struck out of the engagement, or disqualified, or even never engaged, the bet, nevertheless, stands, so long as there remains one horse which is qualified to start at the time the bet is made.

146 If odds are laid without mentioning the horse before the race is over, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.

147 When a race is postponed, all bets must stand; but if the slightest difference in the terms of the engagement is made, all bets before the alteration are void.

148 Bets made on horses winning any number of races within the year shall be understood as meaning between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, both inclusive.

149 If a bet be made between two horses, with a forfeit affixed—say $100 half forfeit—and both horses start, either party may declare forfeit; and the person making such a declaration would pay $50 if the other horse was placed in the race, but would receive nothing in the event of his horse being placed.

150 Money given to have a bet laid shall not be returned, though the race be not run.

151 Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party before the match or bet is determined.

152 Bets on a match for which a dead heat is run are void; and if the match is run over again instanter, it is considered a fresh engagement.

153 When the rider of any horse has weighed out, and the horse's number has been put up, all bets respecting such horse shall be play or pay, except when the horse is excused, or in case of fraud.

154 When a horse runs a dead heat for a purse or sweepstakes, and the owners agree to, or by the rules of racing, divide, all bets between such horses, or between either of them and the field must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the parties in the same proportion as the prize or stakes.

If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet between either of the horses making it and the field, the bet is void, unless one horse received above moiety, which would constitute him a winner in a double event.

If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet between the horses making it, the bet is void, unless the division was unequal, in which case a horse receiving a larger proportion would, in a double event, be considered as better placed in a race than one receiving a smaller sum.

If a bet is made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a beaten horse, he who backed the horse that ran the dead heat wins the bet.

155 If a match be run by mistake after the principals have compromised, it does not affect the betting or the result.

156 Pools shall not be play or pay.

157 Where two or more horses start in a race, owned wholly or in part by the same person, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse in all pools, Paris mutuals, and book-betting.

158 In place betting, the money shall be awarded as the horses are placed by the Judges.

159 Associations running under these rules may enforce the payment of all bets.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Turf Congress, held at Louisville, Ky., November 20, 1890, the following officers were elected:

M. LEWIS CLARK, PRESIDENT,
Address, Louisville, Ky.
O. L. BRADLEY, TREASURER,
Address, Lexington, Ky.
B. G. BRUCE, SECRETARY,
Address, Lexington, Ky.

—o—

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